DAND-WA-PATAN

Dand-wa-Patan is a woleswali in northeastern Paktia that covers an area of some 163 sq km. To the west is Chamkani, in the south Jani Khel, in the southeast Jaji Maidan and in the north Dara-i-Darang. Dand-wa-Patan borders in the east on the Kurram tribal agency of Pakistan. The alaqadari buildings and bazaar of Dand-wa-Patan have been destroyed during the war.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The Pushtun Mangal tribe predominates in Dand-wa-Patan. In 1979, the population was estimated at 10,000 people living 46 villages. Only a very small number of the population is thought to be living as refugees in Pakistan.

ECONOMY

Dand-wa-Patan is known for its rice production. Wheat, corn and some vegetables are also grown. Land is irrigated by means of small dams and open canals (joi). The population supplements agricultural production with trade in timber and pine nuts (jalghoza), and with seasonal employment in Pakistan.

BAZAARS

Chapari bazaar in Dand-wa-Patan markaz, once thought to have 60 shops, has been completely destroyed during the war. The bazaar at Bangash, between the markaz and Chamkani had 37 shops, only seven of which are now active.

STORAGE FACILITIES

No adequate storage facilities have been reported.

ROADS

- A road from Barakai on the border with Pakistan connects Dand-wa-Patan with Chamkani and the regions of Khost, Gardez and Kabul. The 5km of road from the border to the alaqadari markaz is poor, with no bridges, and is especially bad in winter due to the mud. The road is suitable for trucks, four-wheel drive vehicles and tractors. There is also a 10km shingled road connecting Dand-wa-Patan with Chamkani via Bangash.

- There is a shingled road from Dand-wa-Patan to Jaji Maidan that passes through Bak and Trayzai and on to Khost. The mujahideen have mined the road in places between Bak and Khost and it is not used.

MINES

Other than those mentioned above, no specific locations have been reported.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

There is a shura for Dand-wa-Patan and Dara-i-Darang. Each of the four tribes in this area (Mangal, Jaji, Maqbal and Kharoti) participate.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

- SCA support 3 health workers and 1 clinic in Dand-wa-Patan

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

IRC is implementing an agricultural support project in Dand-wa-Patan and supporting karez repair.

GARDEZ

Gardez is the third largest woleswali in Paktia (after Zormat and Sayed Karam) located in the western part of the province and comprising an area of 653 sq km. Gardez is the traditional seat of the Ghilzai Pushtuns. To the southwest is Zormat, in the northwest and north, Charkh and Pul-i-Alam (Logar), in the east Sayed Karam and in the south Shawak. Gardez town, which remains under government control is situated at the junction of the important routes leading from the Kurram valley in Pakistan to Kabul and Ghazni. The Gardez plain runs on a northeast/southwest axis, and is surrounded by mountains. Those to the east divide it from the plain of Khost, and are crossed by the famous Setukandow Pass, scene of much fighting during the war. The mountains to the west divide it from the plains of Ghazni and Logar. To the north, the plain narrows to a valley giving access to Chamkani and finally Parachinar in Pakistan.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The population of Gardez was estimated at more than 44,000 in 1979. More than 20 percent of this population was estimated to be living in Gardez town and the rest settled in some 42 villages. The majority of the inhabitants of Gardez are Ahmadzai Pushtuns with settlements of Pushtu-speaking Tajiks. Nearly 82 percent of the pre-war population is estimated to have migrated to Pakistan as refugees. The population of Gardez town has supported the government during the war has remained largely _in situ_. For this reason, the town's population has expanded with people displaced by fighting in other parts of the province. Outside of Gardez town, there has been severe destruction of villages under mujahideen control.

ECONOMY

The Gardez plain supported an intensive irrigated cultivation of wheat double cropped with corn and alfalfa. Horticulture was also common, particularly the cultivation of peaches, apples and walnuts. Wide-scale abandonment of farmland and the deterioration of agricultural infrastructure has brought about a drastic decline of the provinces's agricultural production.

BAZAARS

Gardez is said to have a large functioning bazaar but access to it is limited by a security perimeter maintained by government troops.

STORAGE

There is reported to be a godown in Gardez town with a capacity of 2000 metric tonnes.

ROADS

The main paved road from Kabul to Khost, passes through Gardez and Jadran. On the Kabul to Gardez road, 5km from Gardez, the bridge at Tera has been destroyed and vehicles have to cross the river. A shingled road links Gardez to Sayed Karam, Hasan Khel, Jaji and finally Parachinar, Pakistan, to the north. To the south this road goes to Zormat and then Sharan in Paktika.

MINES

Gardez is surrounded by military posts, each one of which has two to three security perimeters of anti-personnel mines:

- There were ten posts at Tirah Pass on the Kabul-Gardez road 10 kms north of Gardez town.
- At Koh-e-Melan, 7km east of the city, there were government posts on the mountain top which controlled access to Gardez and Sayed Karam.
- Outside of Gardez town is the headquarters for the government troops. Mines are planted 2km west of the headquarters at Ghond 192 and Qita-e-Kashf, 3km west of the headquarters at Ghond 14 Topchi and at Kandak-e-Dafi, 1.5km northeast of the headquarters.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

- The current wali of Gardez in Anwar from Bala Deh.
- Commander Alozai (NIFA) of the Isakhel sub-section of the Ahmadzai tribe.
- Commander Haji Shalai (NIFA) of the Aladin Khel sub-section of the Ahmadzai, from Terah Kotal.
- Commander Faiz Mohd Mangal (NIFA), from the Jani Khel sub-tribe of the Ahmadzai, from Mirzaka.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

There is reported to be a mujahideen first aid centre in the Terah area. No information of government facilities in Gardez town is available.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

None reported.

GURBOZ

Gurboz is an alaqadari in southwest Paktia, covering an area of 385 sq km. To the southwest is Tani, in the northwest Mandozai, in the north-east Khost, and in the south, the North Waziristan tribal agency of Pakistan. Gurboz has 32 villages. This is a country of low hills with a network of valleys where the standard of living is low due lack of lack of land suitable for agriculture. At this writing, about 75 percent of the alaqadari is under the control of the mujahideen, 15 percent under the government, and 10 percent continually changes hands. Because of its proximity to Khost, Gurboz has suffered considerable damage because of the continual fighting between the government and the mujahideen, especially in the area between Gurboz markaz and Khost town.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Gurboz had an estimated population of over 9000 people in 1979 living in some 32 villages. The Pushtun sub-tribe of Gurboz Wazirs predominates throughout the alaqadari. Few of Gurboz's inhabitants have migrated to Pakistan as refugees but some of the population has moved to Khost, as did the population of Borikhel, a large village on the road connecting Gurboz to Khost and Teri Mangal in Pakistan that was completely destroyed in the fighting around Khost town.

ECONOMY

Cultivable land is scarce in Gurboz. On irrigated lands wheat, corn and barley are grown. Farmers purchase seeds in Miramshah bazaar across the border in Pakistan. The deterioration of irrigation systems due to war damage or lack of maintenance has drastically reduced agricultural production in the area. Alternative occupations for the people of this area are animal husbandry, mat making and timber harvesting trade.

BAZAARS

There are no bazaars in the alaqadari. There are two tea stalls with accommodations in the village of Akbar Khan.

STORAGE

There are no adequate storage facilities in Gurboz.

ROADS

- A shingled road runs from Khost, via Gurboz, to Tani. There are many mines of the road between Gurboz and Tani.
- There is a dirt track connecting Gurboz with Miramshah in Pakistan via the border town of Ghulam Khan. The stretch from Gurboz to Borikhel must be bypassed because of mines. From the border (Ghulam Khan

village) it is 16km to Miramshah on a paved road.
- The mujahideen have constructed a new road from the Jihad Wal garrison of HIG at Borikhel towards Jawara, the underground mujahideen fortress in eastern Khost. This road is only used by mujahideen and civilians are not allowed on it. From Jawara to the border village of Saidgi in North Waziristan is 8km. This road is unpaved but passable for all vehicles. From Saidgi to Miramshah is 15km.

MINES

Aside from those sites mentioned above, mines are located in the following areas:

- At Barea village, the area around the former mujahideen check post has been carpeted with anti-personnel and pressure mines.
- At Borikhel village, pressure mines are reported to be found on the surrounding agricultural land.
- At Bugikhel village.
- On the road between Tani and Gurboz.
- On road between Gurboz and Borikhel.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

There are two mujahideen-supported clinics in Gurboz, one under the control of Mowlawi Jalaludin Haqani and the second under Faiz Mohammad, both of HIG.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

None reported.

HASAN KHEL (AHMAD KHEL)

Hasan Khel is a woleswali in northern Paktia which has an area of 198 sq km. To the west is Sayed Karam, in the north Jaji, in the east Chamkani and in the south Lajmangal. The woleswali markaz was occupied by the mujahideen in 1988. In addition to the woleswali offices, the mujahideen captured the government garrison called Ghund-i-Narai. The buildings and military installations have been completely destroyed as has the large brick godown and the school ('Hazar Darakht' primary to high school). The bazaars at Mama Khel (Baghgi) and Lezha Khwela have also been destroyed.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

There are no population estimates for Hasan Khel in the 1979 census but Adamec estimates up to 18,000 people were living in the woleswali in some 24 villages before the war. The Jaji and Mangal tribes are predominate in the area. There is a tradition of conflict between the two tribes but these conflicts have been suspended during the war. About a quarter of the population have migrated to Pakistan and an unknown number has been displaced internally.

ECONOMY

About 70 percent of the agricultural land in Hasan Khel is still under cultivation. The remainder has been abandoned due to lack of manpower. The land gives two crops per year and the main crops are wheat, barley, corn, rice, beans, potatoes, onions, clover and some vegetables. Farmers use both local and imported improved seeds, and they use chemical and animal fertilizer. Chemical fertilizer is brought from Pakistan at a cost of Afs2,000/per bag. The land is irrigated by river water, the local people using dams to divert the water to side channels.

BAZAARS

- Mushki Bazar, is active with 43 shops and two timber centres. Diesel is available by the barrel at Afs 90/litre.
- Seti Bazar, active with 30 shops, two sarai, and two timber centres.

STORAGE

Any facilities or godowns here that could be used for storage have been destroyed.

ROADS

In the 1970s, the West German government supported a road construction project in Hasan Khel but this was discontinued with the outset of war.

- A shingled road runs through to Gardez, via Sayed Karam to Hasan Khel and

Jaji, and on to Parachinar in Pakistan. Between Sayed Karam and Hasan Khel, 3.4km from the latter, the road has been destroyed by avalanches and vehicles detour via the riverbed. Mujahideen have placed anti-tank mines on the road 1.2km from Hasan Khel towards Jaji.
- Soon after Hasan Khel another road turns off to Chamkani and then to the border. This road has been heavily damaged by flooding at several points there are detours through the riverbed.

Both of these roads in the Hasan Khel area are closed for three months in the spring when the rivers are high and it is impossible to cross the riverbeds.

MINES
- Around Narai Ghund (garrison) at a distance of 2km, anti-personnel mines have been planted by the government.
- Around Barmanki security post, anti-personnel mines have been planted by the government at a distance of 250m.
- Around Marsen, anti-personnel mines have been planted by both the government and mujahideen at a distance of 500m.
- In Darwaze Kandow, the former site of a government post, anti-personnel mines have been planted within a 600m circumference.
- In Mir Gati Sar, the former site of a government post, anti-personnel mines have been planted within a circumference of 400m.
- In Masel Sar, anti-personnel mines have been planted within a circumference of 700m.
- Mujahideen have planted anti-tank mines 1.2km from Hasan Khel on the road to Jaji.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
There is no independent shura in Hasan Khel, but some commanders from the district participate in the party-based shura of Jaji. This shura controls both Jaji and Hasan Khel. Among the prominent leaders in the area are:

- Azizullah s/o Mahbub, Amir-i-Omumi for HIG. From the Jaji tribe, Petla village.
- Mowlawi Khair Mohammad, a commander for HIG from Mama Khel sub-tribe of the Jajis and Mama Khel village.
- Aqel Khan s/o Chargul, commander for HIK, from the Badam Khel sub-tribe of the Jajis, Meshra Khwela village.
- A. Ghani s/o Laji, commander for HIK, from the Hasan Khel sub-tribe of the Jajis, Makhi village.
- Bahram Jan s/o Salar, commander for NIFA of the Badam Khel sub-tribe of the Jajis, Makhi village.
- Maeen Khan s/o Nangarki, commander for Sayaf, of the Badam Khel sub-tribe of the Jajis, Shawat village.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

Recently a clinic was established by MTA in Mushki bazaar. A French doctor and an Afghan nurse work in this clinic. There are reportedly some problems with the supply of medicine. MTA and SCA also support a medical training programme at this clinic.

NGO ACTIVITY

Apart from an IRC survey in the area, none reported.

JADRAN (WAZE JADRAN)

Jadran is a woleswali comprises 427 sq km situated in south central Paktia. To the west is Orma, in the north Shawak, Musa Khel and Qalandar, in the east Nader Shah Kot and Shamal and in the south Sperah, and Zeluk and Neka (Paktika). The valley of Setukandow is perhaps the best known landmark for this area of Paktia. It has been the scene of intense fighting since the beginning of the war because it controls access from Gardez to Khost and thus is a vital logistics route.

The name of the woleswali is derived from the Jadran tribe, which is the area's predominant population. The centre of their territory incorporates the valley of Sperah, and further west, the Setukandow pass, an area that is almost totally mountainous and interspersed by river valleys. The valley of Setukandow is deep with a fast flowing river from which water is drawn for irrigation. The mountain slopes are covered with thick forests. Up till now, there has been no major deforestation in these areas. Before the war this was an important area for the timber trade, as well as for animal husbandry.

The villages close to the main road connecting Khost with Gardez have been completely destroyed in the actions between the government and the mujahideen, especially when Afghan and Soviet troops forced a their way through the region in 1987. Villages at a distance of 2km or more from the highway have only partially been destroyed.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

In 1979, the population of Jadran was estimated at 15,000 people living in 44 villages. A large majority of this population has settled in Pakistan as refugees. The predominant Jadran tribe has two branches, the Mirzai (the larger of the two) and the Dirkhel. The Dirkhel are found in the east of the Jadran area at Nader Shah Kot where it touches the plain of Khost. The Mirzai are found to the west from Ghilgi/Wazir southwards to Urgun and Zeluk in Paktika. The Mirzai commonly inhabit the mountains. No major emigration took place while the mujahideen held this area (1979-1987). In 1987 when the Soviets undertook a major offensive in Jadran, the inhabitants evacuated the area for refugee camps in Bannu, Kohat and Miramshah.

ECONOMY

Jadran is a mountainous area with only one deep valley, so there is little land for cultivation. Agriculture is more of a supplement to the main occupation of animal husbandry. Farmers cultivate a single crop of wheat, maize (cash crop) and potatoes on lands irrigated by springs and karez. There is also some diversion of river water but seasonal floods have destroyed many of the irrigation channels.

BACKGROUND & SUMMARY

Paktia is a predominantly mountainous province situated in east-central Afghanistan. It shares a nearly 200km border with the Kurram and North Waziristan tribal agencies of Pakistan's North West Frontier Province. Paktia is bounded on the south by Paktika, in the west by Ghazni and Logar provinces. The 1979 Census of Afghanistan enumerated 484,000 people living in 23 woleswali and alaqadari covering an area of nearly 10,000 sq miles. In the 1970s, the Daoud government annexed eight of Paktia's southern districts (Sar Rawza, Neka, Zelul, Gayan, Urgun Barmal, Sarobi and Gomal) to create Paktika Province.

Much of the senior leadership of Afghanistan's ruling People's Democratic Party (PDPA) trace their origins to Paktia. For this reason, there are pockets of strong government support throughout the province, and the government has fought ruthlessly to maintain its hold on Paktia. The major towns of Khost and Gardez have been the focus of considerable fighting during the war. Gardez, a town with an estimated pre-war population of nearly 10,000, is strategically located near the centre of the province at the end of a major spur of Highway 1, which connects it to Kabul via Pul-i-Alam. Khost is strategic because of its location close to the Pakistan border along one of the major supply routes for the mujahideen. Near to Khost, the mujahideen have built an underground stronghold at Jarawar. At this writing, both Gardez and Khost remain in the control of the Kabul government.

POPULATION

Eighty-nine percent of the pre-war population of Paktia is estimated to be settled as refugees in Pakistan, particularly in the camps of North Waziristan, Kurram, Kohat and Bannu. The more than 433,000 refugees from Paktia represent the largest number of refugees in Pakistan from any single Afghan province. Fourteen of Paktia's districts are estimated to have 75 percent or more of their population settled in Pakistan.

Paktia is inhabited predominantly by Ghilzai Pushtuns. In the south and west are found the rival tribes of Jadran and Zormat. In the east, the Jaji, Mangal (also traditional rivals), Tani and Waziri tribes predominate as do the Mangals in the northern parts of the province. Paktia has traditionally been a major grazing area for Ghilzai nomads enroute to their winter pastures in the Indus Valley. Like the tribal populations on the Pakistan side of the Durrand Line, the inhabitants of Paktia are deeply traditional in their ways, adhering strictly to the tribal code of of Pushtunwali and firmly resisting outside interference in their affairs.

Reports from a number of sources indicate that a large amount of housing construction and agricultural rehabilitation has been underway in Paktia, especially in the northern districts, since the winter of 1988. There is

BAZAARS
Before the war, Gardez and Khost were the main commercial centres for the population of Jadran although there was a small bazaar (20-25 shops) at Shahak. This was destroyed in 1987 but has been rebuilt by the mujahideen and named Mirajan Dukan after a local tribal elder.

STORAGE
There are no adequate storage facilities in Jadran.

ROADS
The most important road in the region is that through Setukandow pass, which connects Khost to Gardez. This road is strewn with the wreckage of many conflicts but it is still passable. It is under the control of the mujahideen from the end of Tangay valley to the Zormat plain. Many of the bridges have been destroyed along this route, but the mujahideen have repaired them with temporary structures. The road between Jadran and Sayed Karam is impassable, and the road between Jadran and Jani Khel is in bad condition.

MINES
When the government and Soviet troops invaded the area in 1987, they planted mines in the following mujahideen controlled areas: Ghelzai, Shawak, Palangi and Serana. Mines were also planted in Soui Khel near mujahideen strongholds.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
- Jalaludin Haqani (HIK), a Jadrani himself, is powerful here.
- Haji Abdul Rahman Babrakzai (NIFA), a wealthy tribal leader.
- Babrakzai Tana s/o Babrak Khan, is important within the tribe.
- Commander Matiullah (HIK), who is related to Jalaludin Haqani, has some influence here, but more in the area around Zeruk and the border between Paktia and Paktika.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
None reported. The nearest medical facility is that operated by GAF in the vicinity of Khost.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES
None reported.

JAJI (ALI KHEL)

Jaji is a woleswali in northernmost Paktia, comprising an area of 617 sq km. Jaji is bounded in the west and north by Azro (Logar), in the north-east by Sherzad (Nangarhar), in the east by the Kurram tribal agency of Pakistan and in the south by Dara-i-Darang, Chamkani, Hasan Khel, and Sayed Karam.

The woleswali markaz, along with other government military installations located in Chawni, fell to the mujahideen after the evacuation of the government troops in 1988. All the buildings and military installations have been completely destroyed by the mujahideen. Goods valued at Afs 35 million were abandoned by the evacuating troops and the mujahideen established a temporary shura to divide the spoils according to the strength of each resistance party in the area. However, local tribal leaders intervened and urged that the spoils be divided along tribal lines. After some negotiation, the objections of the tribal leaders were overcome.

The West German government supported a forestry and an agriculture project at Ali Khel before the war. All the project buildings, including the godowns were destroyed during the war as well as 25,000 jeribs of forest. Chawni and Srai bazaars have been completely destroyed as well as all four primary and medium schools in this woleswali. Chawni high school is said to be partially destroyed.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

In 1979, Jaji had an estimated population of over 30,000 people living in some 47 villages. This area has been heavily affected by the war and almost all the people are living as refugees in Pakistan. There are reports of people returning to their homes, but the widespread presence of mines, the extent of the destruction of the villages and an unpredictable political situation still discourages the majority from leaving the refugee camps.

ECONOMY

Agriculture production in Jaji has declined dramatically during the war. The majority of the land remains uncultivated because of the presence of land mines and the lack of manpower to maintain irrigation channels and till the soil. The farmers grow barley, maize, and wheat by using local seed plus some improved seeds. They also grow some vegetables. There is only one karez in the area and the majority of the land is irrigated with river water.

Timber harvesting and trade to Pakistan is an important supplement to the agricultural income of Jaji's inhabitants. During the war, however, harvesting has gone unchecked resulting in severe deforestation of the mountains.

BAZAARS

Out of the four bazaars active before the war, three are now functioning:
- Gawai bazaar, 40 shops built in 1988. Diesel is available by the barrel here. The price in spring 1989 was Afs 55 per litre.
- Kotkai bazaar, 10 out of 14 shops active.
- Chawni bazaar, although completely destroyed, is being rebuilt. Four to five shops are now open.
- Srai Bazaar, with 50 shops and a sarai, was completely destroyed by aerial bombardment in 1980.

STORAGE

All storage facilities in this woleswali are reported to have been destroyed.

ROADS

The main shingled road from Gardez passes through Jaji and links up with the road to Parachinar in Pakistan. The distance across the woleswali by this road is 36km. From Chawni markaz to the border (Gawai) is 18km, and from Gawai to Parachinar 30km. The road has been damaged by mines and flooding. Four bridges have been destroyed by mines and eight culverts are broken. There are detours in several villages due to mines.

MINES

- In the vicinity of Chawni, anti-personnel mines have been planted at a distance of about 800m.
- In Zazi Khak area, 300m from Jaji markaz, anti-personnel mines have been planted in an area of 300 sq metres.
- Anti-personnel mines have been planted in Badal village in the north of the woleswali.
- Anti-personnel mines have been planted on the hill top at Toorwoot.
- In Sayed Khan Tangi there are anti-personnel mines.
- Anti-personnel mines have been planted on the hill tops at Eistia in the south east of the woleswali.
- From Mahram village up to Shadal, for a distance of 6km, anti-personnel mines have been planted by the government.
- In Khwazi Khel, within a 1km circumference, anti-personnel mines have been planted in farmland and on the hilltops.
- In the area surrounding Ahmad Khel village, anti-personnel mines have been planted at a distance of 1,500m by the government.
- Around Bayan Khel village, were there were two government posts, anti-personnel mines have been planted for a distance of 2km.
- Anti-personnel mines can be found around Ali Sangi village.
- Around Sher Khatal village, were there was a government post in the forest, there are anti-personnel mines.
- On Dar Saroona hilltop, overlooking Peta village there are a mines.
- Garrison No 66 was situated behind Zadran village and was occupied by the mujahideen in 1982. The chief of the garrison who was captured alive

claimed that there were some 500,000 anti-personnel mines planted around the garrison and in parts of the surrounding mountains.
- Anti-personnel and anti-tank mines have been planted around Kotkai village, and in a farm 1km to the west of Kotkai village.
- In the land and hills around Khermana village, anti-personnel and anti-tank mines can be found. The village is in the west of the woleswali.
- In the land belonging to Sekandar Khel village and on the road which passes through it, anti-personnel and anti-tank mines have been planted. This village is in the west of the woleswali.
- Anti-personnel and anti-tank mines can be found on the hills, farmland and road between Sheeshta village and Hasan Khel.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
- There are reported to be 25 Peshawar-trained health workers in Jaji supported by SCA, Freedom Medicine and MSH through the Ministry of Health (IGA).
- NCA supports two AVICEN-trained vaccinators in the woleswali.
- In Teshnak there is a primary health clinic with 7 health workers but no doctor.
- There is a mujahideen medical centre in the Fazel Rahman area.
- There is a basic health care team in Jadrano Killay.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES
- NCA supports an agricultural and karez cleaning programme in Jaji.
- IRC has begun an agricultural support project in Jaji with partial funding from UNHCR.

JAJI MAIDAN

Jaji Maidan is a woleswali in eastern Paktia comprising an area of 395 sq km. To the west is Dand-wa-Patan and Jani Khel, in the south, Bak and in the east and north, the Kurram tribal agency of Pakistan. The woleswali markaz is under the control of the government and the surrounding areas controlled by the mujahideen. The markaz was taken by the mujahideen in 1979 but recaptured by the government militia in the same year. There has been considerable destruction in and around Jaji Maidan markaz.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

In 1979, the population of Jaji Maidan was estimated at more that 12,000 people living in 74 villages. The predominant tribes are the Aka Khel, Jaji and Khosti Pushtuns. Nearly 70 percent of the population is estimated to be living as refugees in the camps of Kurram and Kohat. Those that have remained generally live in mujahideen controlled areas.

ECONOMY

In comparison with other regions of Paktia, Jaji Maidan is well watered and fertile, yielding two crops per year. Principal crops are maize, rice and wheat. DCAR sources estimate that only 40 percent of Jaji Maidan's farmland is under cultivation due to lack of manpower to till the soil and to repair and maintain irrigation works.

BAZAARS

Jaji Maidan bazaar has 30 shops, some of which were destroyed in 1979. The shops are stocked with goods procured in Pakistan.

STORAGE

No adequate storage facilities have been identified in Jaji Maidan.

ROADS

There is a shingled road which connects Jaji Maidan to Dand-wa-Patan and Chamkani to the north. It is impassable at Narai Pass because of mines and lack of maintenance. A shingled road to the south linking Jaji Maidan to Bak and Khost is not used due to mines planted by the mujahideen.

MINES

Aside from those sites mentioned above, mines are reported prevalent throughout the areas of government control.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

A mujahideen military shura was set up a year ago comprising of commanders from Jaji Maidan, Trayzai, Bak and Yaqubi. This is based in Trayzai -- see Trayzai (People of Influence) for a list of members. This shura appoints mujahideen to take care of the security of Jaji Maidan the area. Other notable individuals are:

- Amir Engineer Arman Mughul Khel (HIG) of Wazi Tangai village
- Amir Sufi Azam Lagadwal (NIFA) of Sutkai village
- Amir Amin Gul Mughul Khel (HIK) of Wazi Tangai village
- Amir Mian Gul Jaji (SYF) of Akakul village.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

Prior to the war, there was a hospital at the woleswali markaz. The building was destroyed in 1979. Inhabitants rely on a government clinic and those in the mujahideen controlled areas travel to Pakistan for treatment.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

None reported.

JANIKHEL (MAIDAN KHEL)

Jani Khel is a woleswali in central Paktia comprised of 294 sq km. To the west is Lajmangal, in the north Chamkani and Dand-wa-Patan, in the east Jaji Maidan and in the south, Bak, Saroti and Musa Khel. The woleswali is surrounded by mountains and cultivable land is scarce. Prior to the war Jani Khel had a military garrison, a hospital, a school, godowns and a bazaar. These, and the woleswali administration buildings, have been completely destroyed. After it came under the control of the mujahideen in 1980, Jani Khel remained fairly safe in comparison to the other districts of Paktia, and has experienced only one engagement between the government and the mujahideen since that time. Government schools (seven) were never well attended but a madrassa set up four years ago with support from Commander Jalaludin Haqani of HIK has four classes and three teachers.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

In 1979, the population of Jani Khel was estimated at more than 12,000 people living in 87 villages. According to DCAR findings, nearly the entire population of the woleswali is settled in Pakistan as refugees. The main tribes in the woleswali are the Musakhel and the Yarukhel and Mia Khel sub-sections of the Jani Khel tribe. There traditionally have been conflicts between the Musakhel and Jani Khel tribes. There are reports of refugees returning to the area to repair their houses and agricultural lands.

ECONOMY

The main occupation of Jani Khel's inhabitants is timber harvesting and export to Pakistan. Pine nuts (jalghoza) are also collected for export. Agricultural lands in Jani Khel have reportedly remained under cultivation throughout the war years, which indicates that Jani Khel refugees in Pakistan have been maintaining their lands during their exile. There are two crops each year of which 50 percent is maize and the remainder is wheat, beans, potatoes and clover for animal feed. There is also some cultivation of apples and walnuts, Animal husbandry is not significant in the woleswali although each family typically owns one cow for dairy products. The typical diet is maize bread with milk and yoghurt. Farmers generally use animal manure for fertilizer although those who can afford it will use chemical fertilizer. The lack of agro-chemicals is given as a major reason for low yields. Labour can be found at prices which vary according to the season. During the sowing and harvest times daily wages increase and labour is sometimes difficult to find. The usual daily wage of skilled labour is Afs 1,400 and Afs 1,000 for unskilled.

Nearly three quarters of the water sources are from diversion dams and the rest from karez and springs. The creeks are seasonal, with sufficient water for cultivation in the spring and early summer, but becoming dry in

the autumn. Each village has one or two dams and a karez. All the dams are functioning but the karez are in poor repair due principally to lack of maintenance during 10 years of war. Shortage of water is common in summer.

There was, until the start of the war, an extension of the West German agriculture and forestry project in Jaji (near Lowari village).

BAZAARS

There was a major bazaar called Maidan Khule, located near the woleswali markaz. The inhabitants of both Musa Khel and Jani Khel woleswalis used this as their bazaar. It was supplied from Pakistan and Gardez, and had 80 shops. All these shops were destroyed during the war. However this bazaar has begun to be rebuilt and 14 shops are now active.

Another bazaar at Lowari, 6km to the south west of the woleswali markaz, is being developed. At this writing, there are 12 shops and the prices for selected goods are the following: sugar Afs 150 per kg; black tea Afs 1,200 per kg and edible oil Afs 420 per kg.

STORAGE

There is reportedly a government godown at Jani Khel markaz that is still intact. The capacity of the godown has not been reported.

ROADS

- The shingled road linking Jani Khel and Chamkani is negotiable for both two-wheel and four-wheel drive vehicles. There is a pass at Lowari, the border between these two woleswalis.
- There is a road in poor condition linking Jani Khel to Musa Khel.
- The road between Jani Khel and Jadran has been closed by a landslide.
- The road from Jani Khel to Bak is not easy to pass as it crosses into a government-controlled area.

MINES

There are no mines reported in Jani Khel.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

A tribal shura was established in Jani Khel eight months ago. Before this a five member military shura existed to deal with the military and judicial affairs of Jani Khel and neighbouring Musa Khel. The military shura was dissolved in early 1988, and has been replaced by the tribal shura. Apart from a few security posts, most of the commanders and mujahideen are active in other woleswalis. Well known commanders from this woleswali include Abdul Bas (NIFA), from Rabat village; Hanif Jan (HIK), also from Rabat village; Taj Mhd. (HIG), from Dri Kola village; and Omar Khan (SYF), from Ster Killay village. More information on the members of the tribal

shura and other commanders can be obtained from DCAR in Peshawar.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

At present there is no clinic or hospital in this area and people go to Pakistan for medical treatment. A common disease especially among children is bronchitis ("syah surfa").

- IRC supports an AVICEN trained vaccinator in Jani Khel.
- Freedom Medicine supports a number of paramedics in this area.
- NIFA supports a small medical facility in Jani Khel.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

IRC supports a karez cleaning project in Jani Khel supported in part by UNHCR funding..

KHOST

Khost is a woleswali in southeastern Paktia, covering an area of some 420 sq km. To the west is Musa Khel, Nader Shah Kot and Mandozai, in the south Gurboz, in the east, Trayzai, in the southeast, the North Waziristan tribal agency of Pakistan, and in the north Saroti. The wide plain of Khost is shaped rather like a bowl, with all water naturally flowing to the low areas in the middle. For that reason much of the flat land is dasht, although cultivation exists wherever access to water is gained. Due to the inhospitable conditions of the flat, dry land which is found in the south and east, many of the inhabitants of this region were semi-nomadic herders.

Khost town is the administrative center for the Khost Loy Woleswali, which encompasses most of the woleswalis and alaqadaris in eastern Paktia. The town and its vicinity have seen some of the severest fighting of the war. An important mujahideen supply route passes from Miramshah into Khost via the border town of Saidgi. Between Khost town and the border is an important underground mujahideen fortress at Jarawar, which is a frequent target for government aerial attacks. At this writing, the government retains control over Khost town.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Khost was the third most populous district in Paktia Province (after Zormat and Sayed Karam). In 1979, the population of the woleswali was estimated at nearly 50,000 people settled in 111 villages including the town of Khost itself (pop. 2000). There are several tribes represented in Khost: to the north are found the Tori, Jaji, Mangal, Mukhbil and Jadran tribes, in the southeast and east the Darwesh Khel Wazirs and to the west, Jadrans. The inhabitants of the upper part of the valley are Khostwals, and of the lower part are Wazirs. Both these tribes have a traditional enemy in the Tori.

Because of the protracted fighting in the woleswali between the government and the mujahideen, nearly the entire population has fled as refugees to camps in North Waziristan, Bannu and Kurram as well as to Peshawar and Gulistan district in Baluchistan.

ECONOMY

The limited agriculture carried on in Khost is rain-fed (lalmi) although some irrigation is found along the sides of the rivers that cross the plain, especially the Samal River, which runs from west to east and finally joins the Kurram River. The irrigated areas support two crops a year of rice and wheat, along with barley, maize and some potatoes. The mountains that circle the plain are a vital source of timber, and the timber trade is as important here as elsewhere in this province. Animal husbandry is also an important source of livelihood.

no clear indication whether families engaged in this activity will remain in the area during the winter months.

ECONOMY

Agriculture is the economic mainstay of the population. The principle crops are wheat, maize, barley and rice. Maize and rice are generally grown in rotation with an irrigated wheat crop. Land holdings are typically small. Agriculture is supplemented with animal husbandry and timber harvesting. Many nomads provide seasonal labour both for harvesting and house construction.

POLITICAL SITUATION

Many of the communist leaders of the Kabul government are native to Paktia including President Najibullah, Interior Minister Mhd. Aslam Watanjar, former Interior Minister Sayed Mhd. Gulabzoi and Defence Minister Gen. Shahnaqaz Tani, among others. The government is reportedly working hard to win the support of the tribes in the eastern part of the province by holding jirgas with tribal elders and offering certain concession in exchange for local cooperation. At the end of 1988 for example, the governor of the province held jirgas with Mangal elders at Gardez, and with elders of the Ahmadzai tribes, representatives of various nomadic groups and Sikhs from Gardez and Chamkani. The government has been claiming success with this policy and points to Paktia as one of the areas to which refugees have been encouraged to return.

The government is also reported to be developing economic resources in the region. For example, a bitumin factory was constructed in Gardez and opened in July 1988.

The major mujahideen commanders participate in a provincial military shura. Among the most well known of its participants are: Mowlawi Jalaludin Haqani (HIK), Engineer Faiz Mohammad (HIG), Mowlawi Pir Mhd. (SYF), Gul Abas Khan (NIFA), Sayed Noor Mhd. Shah (ANLF), Capt. Amanullah (JIA), Malik Khan (HIIA). Jalaludin Haqani, a member of the Jadran tribe, is one of the few commanders in eastern Afghanistan to have extended his influence beyond his tribe and he has received considerable foreign support for his activities. The Jadrans are generally loyal to Mowlawi Khales. Another influential commander, Mowlawi Nasrullah Haqani of the Zormat tribe, lost his foreign backing after splitting with HIIA. He has since been seeking support from Iran. The Jaji, Mangal, Tani and Waziri tribes have given their support to Pir Gailani or have remained indifferent to political influences. Sections of each tribe have remained loyal to the government.

AREAS OF NGO ACTIVITIES

At least 13 NGOs are working in 12 of Paktia's 26 districts -- four of them with UNHCR funding -- in the following sectors:

BAZAARS

There is a bazaar at Khost but the remaining inhabitants of the mujahideen controlled areas travel to Miramshah for their supplies.

STORAGE

There is a government maintained godown in Khost with a capacity of 2000 metric tonnes.

ROADS

- There is a paved road from Khost to Jadran which links the markaz to Gardez and, eventually, Kabul.
- A shingled road runs from Khost to Trayzai, Bak and Jaji Maidan. Within Khost woleswali mujahideen planted mines across the road and into the agricultural land on either side.
- A dirt road connects Khost with Musa Khel to the north but this is heavily mined.
- The road south to Gurboz and Tani is shingledled and in good condition, but it is government held and often attacked by the mujahideen.
- A dirt track runs eastwards from Khost to Saidgi and onto Miramshah.

MINES

- There are reportedly three mined security perimeters around Khost town.
- Around Khost town, there are many military posts, some of which are still held by the government. All have had mines planted around them.
- Likewise for the government post at Turagara, on the border with Gurboz.
- There are mines on and along the road between Khost and Trayzai.
- The road to Musa Khel is mined from Khost to Galang in Musa Khel woleswali.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

The current governor of Khost is Sadat Gul Ahangar, from the Sabari section of the Krara tribe. He has been in Khost for three years. He is a member of the Khalq faction of the PDPA who, four to five years ago was the governor of Kunar and who previously worked with the Afghan Construction Unit as an administrator.

Politics in this area depend very much on the tribal structure, which is reported to be gaining in importance at the expense of the mujahideen political parties. It is said that many of the elders of this area, like Muktador, are now working with the government. Other tribal leaders include:

- Haji Abdul Rahman Babrakzai (NIFA), Dirkhel sub-tribe of the Jadrans.
- Wakil Wazir Mohd (NIFA) Firozkhel sub-tribe.
- Bacha Khan (HIIA) Dirkhel sub-tribe.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
Freedom Medicine support paramedics working in Khost.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES
None reported.

LAJMANGAL

Lajmangal is an alaqadari in north central Paktia comprising an area of 258 sq km. To the west is Sayed Karam, in the south Musa Khel, in the southeast Jani Khel, in the east Chamkani and in the north is Hasan Khel. Lajmangal was separated from Chamkani woleswali during the rule of Daoud. It has been controlled by the mujahideen since the outset of the war.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

In 1979, the population of Lajmangal was estimated at more than 16,000 people living in 19 villages. Despite the fact that the area has been controlled by the mujahideen, the majority of the population has been reported living as refugees in Pakistan. The predominant tribes of the woleswali, the Jaji and Muqbel have members settled in the Gawaki, Mata Sangar and Shasu camps of Kurram Agency and at Aza Khel in Peshawar. A considerable percentage of the population is reported to have returned to Lajmangal.

ECONOMY

Lajmangal is a small valley without significant land for cultivation. On both sides of the valley are heavily wooded mountains. In the valley bottom, the irrigated land yields two crops per year. Wheat, corn and barley are the principal crops. Streams, small dams and karez provide irrigation for farmland.

BAZAARS

There was a bazaar at Ada before the war but it has since been abandoned. There are a few shops in scattered villages, but the inhabitants of Lajmangal typically buy their provisions from bazaars at Chamkani and Ahmad Khel.

STORAGE

There is no adequate storage facility in this alaqadari.

ROADS

Lajmangal is located on the Ahmad Khel-Chamkani road, details of which can be found under those districts.

MINES

No significant sites reported.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
There is no shura in this alaqadari.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
Lajmangal has no health facilities. Before the war, the inhabitants travelled to Chamkani or Gardez for medical care.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES
None reported.

MANDOZAI

Mandozai is an alaqadari in south central Paktia comprising 112 sq kms. It is the most densely populated district in the province. To the west and northwest are Nader Shah Kot, in the south Tani, in the southwest Gurboz and in the east Khost. Mandozai belongs to the Khost Loy Woleswali and has been under the control of the government for ten years but it is reported to have recently come under the control of the mujahideen.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

In 1979, Mandozai had an estimated population of 23,000 living in 36 villages. The predominant tribes of the area are the Mandozai and Esmail Khel. Although few inhabitants of Mandozai have been accounted for by the DCAR refugee camp survey, there are reports that up to 85 percent of the population has settled in Pakistan as refugees and the remainder of the population has settled in Khost.

ECONOMY

Agricultural land is irrigated by channels that carry the run off of the Shamal mountains but this system is reported to have fallen into disrepair. Irrigated land supports two crops per year, the chief crops being wheat, barley, corn and rice. Farmers were accustomed to using chemical fertilizer.

BAZAARS

There are no bazaars in Mandozai. The inhabitants travel to Khost to purchase provisions.

STORAGE

There are no adequate storage facilities in the alaqadari.

ROADS

The road between Mandozai and Khost is 28km and is metalled. There are three bridges that have been destroyed and much of the road has been damaged due to mines planted by the mujahideen.

MINES

No other sites reported aside from the Mandozai-Khost road.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

There is no independent shura in Mandozai. Rather it comes under the influence of the commanders of Khost.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
None reported.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES
None reported.

MUSA KHEL (ZURKOT)

Musa Khel is a woleswali in central Paktia that encompasses an area of 410 sq km. To the west is Sayed Karam, in the south Qalandar, in the south-east is Khost and Nader Shah Kot, in the east is Saroti and in the north Jani Khel and Lajmangal. The northern part of this woleswali is called Zurkot and the south is Gaber valley, one of the most well known valleys in Paktia. The government's battalion headquarters and the school in this valley have been destroyed. This woleswali was taken over by the mujahideen in 1980.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

In 1979, the population of Musa Khel was estimated at nearly 19,000 people living in 72 villages. The DCAR survey of refugee camps accounts for sixty-six percent of the population living in Pakistan as refugees. However, this figure has been contradicted by field reports which indicate that most of the Musa Khel's inhabitants stayed in this area from the beginning of the war. Field reports also indicate that the remaining 20-25 percent who migrated have already started to return.

ECONOMY

The main occupation of the people here is the timber harvesting and export which provides a good wage to labourers. Pine nuts are also exported. Mountains predominate in this area, but the little land there is for cultivation, is good. Almost all the agricultural land is cultivated in Musa Khel except that which is owned by refugees in Pakistan. Irrigated land is double cropped. The main crops are maize, wheat and beans. Farmers use animal manure as fertilizer although some of the better off farmers use chemical fertilizer for wheat and maize.

The majority of water used for irrigation comes from local damming of streams, the remainder from karez and springs. Presently all of the karez are functioning. Each village has one or two dams and there is one karez to every three villages. Water rights are apportioned to each household.

Usually during sowing and harvesting season, farmers work on their own land. At other times they often work for timber merchants in the mountains. For this reason the price of labour is higher here than in other districts. The daily wage of a skilled labourer is Afs 1,800 and for an unskilled Afs 1,000-1,200.

BAZAARS

There were no bazaars in Musa Khel before the war. People went to Maidan Khule in Jani Khel to purchase provisions. During the war, two new bazaars were established at Kusin Khel and Ladar Khule. They are supplied with inventories purchased in Pakistan.

STORAGE
No adequate storage facilities have been reported.

ROADS
- From Musa Khel to Qalandar, the road is just a track which only tractors can negotiate.
- Musa Khel to Jani Khel: the road to Lada Khule (a pass) is in fair condition, but to Jani Khel it is very bad and not negotiable by two-wheel drive vehicles. Trucks and four-wheel drive vehicles have to go very slowly.
- The condition of the road between Musa Khel and Saroti is not known.
- Musa Khel to Khost: this road is closed as mines have been planted on it from Galang (in Musa Khel woleswali) to Khost.

MINES
- Mines on the road between Galang and Khost.
- It is suspected there is a minefield at Cheshna Ghara, west of the woleswali.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
Although there are no tribal differences in this area, there is a major regional divide and this has led to the creation of two tribal shuras, one from Qalandar alaqadari and Zurkot, and the other in Gaber valley. A list of the members of these shuras is available from DCAR in Peshawar. Some leading commanders are:

- Mohammad Jan, Amir of Qarabagh for HIG, of the Mir Ali Khel sub-tribe of the Mangal tribe, from Zurkot village.
- Hazrat Mohammad, commander for HIG, of the Mir Ali Khel sub-tribe of the Mangals, from Tarkalu village.
- Wazir Khan s/o Ali M. Amir for Harakat Islami, from the Mir Ali Khel sub-tribe of the Mangals, Chandi village.
- Haji Beland Khan s/o Mir Wali, Amir for NIFA of the Mir Ali Khel sub-tribe of the Mangals.
- Mirza Jan s/o Ghafoor Jan, Amir for JIA from the Khujori sub-tribe of the Mangals, Bochai Kot village.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
There was no medical facility in Musa Khel before the war. The inhabitants travelled to Maidan Khule for medical attention, or in cases of serious illness to Kabul. Currently there is one mobile clinic supported by the Islamic Relief Committee in Kusin Khule, a village which lies at a cross roads on two routes giving access to Chamkani, Khost and Jadran. One doctor, a dispenser and a technician work in this clinic, which has two beds.

- Avicen supports one vaccinator in the area.
- SCA supports a number of health workers in Musa Khel.
- Freedom Medicine supports a number of paramedics in this area.

NGO ACTIVITY

IRC has begun a karez cleaning and agricultural rehabilitation project in Musa Khel with UNHCR funding.

NADER SHAH KOT (BATI KOT)

Nader Shah Kot is an alaqadari in south central Paktia encompassing some 405 sq km. To the west is Jadran and Shamal, in the south Sperah and Tani, in the southeast Mandozi, in the east Khost and in the north Musa Khel and Qalandar. Nader Shah Kot is situated at the end of the Khost plain and provides access both to the Setukandow pass via Shamal valley (Khost to Gardez road) as well as to Sperah and Neka woleswalis. For this reason, the area is of strategic importance, and the principal part has remained under government control.

Nader Shah Kot has been the scene of much fighting as is it borders the territory controlled by the mujahideen and the government. The villages in the plain generally support the government and fall under the control of the government commanders. Villages in the foothills are in territory that is subject to frequent military engagements and so, in some cases, have suffered from severe destruction. Destruction has been severe in the areas near the Khost/Gardez road as well. Further up in the mountains, the villagers have been more protected.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

In 1979, the population of Nader Shah Kot was estimated at more than 11,000 people living in some 38 villages. The predominant tribes are the Mirzai and Dirkhel sub-sections of the Jadran. Only a very small number of these people are known to be living as refugees in Pakistan. Those that did leave, especially from those areas that have suffered the heaviest destruction, have settled in the camps near Miramshah.

ECONOMY

There is a lack of water for irrigation in the plain of Khost and so there are large areas of dasht. But along either side of the Shamal river which runs from west to east, the inhabitants have constructed diversion canals to irrigate their fields. For this reason most of the agriculture runs along a line following the river. In other places it clings to the mountain side where farmers have made terraces and there are some karez. Wheat, rice, beans (including mung beans), barley, maize, and some vegetables are cultivated. While the government holds Nader Shah Kot and its environs, most of the agricultural land nearby that is not under government control is largely deserted.

BAZAARS

It is not possible for those living outside the area of government control to go to the bazaar at Nader Shah Kot. Provisions are obtained from Pakistan.

Health (support for medical trainees and vaccinators with salaries, medicine and vaccine; support for health centres): SCA, Freedom Medicine, AVICEN/IRC, MSH, AMI, NCA.
Rural Works (rehabilitation of roads, storage facilities and other basic infrastructure): SNI, World Vision.
Irrigation Rehabilitation (repair of channels; cleaning of karez): NCA, IRC, World Vision.
Field Crops (improved seed; fertilizer; pesticides; farm power, e.g., tractors and oxen; tools): GAF, ASA, IRC, World Vision, NCA.
Education: ISRA, UNO.
Veterinary Care: GAF.

(see glossary of acronyms, Annex A)

ASSISTANCE PRIORITIES

Because of the extent of migration from the province during the war, assistance in the restoration of irrigation works, agricultural inputs and basic infrastructural rehabilitation is a priority. In addition, because Paktia has been so tightly held by the government during the war, the prevalence of mines is quite high. The clearance of mines will remain an assistance priority for many years to come. Medical facilities with rudimentary surgical capacity in addition to basic health services will be vital to the survival of the returning population.

The majority of Paktia's refugees are settled close to the border in Pakistan. For this reason, few will reequire any special transport assistance to reach their homes. The proximity of Paktia to Pakistan and the existance of a reasonably good road network will also affect the continued availability of food throughout the province. Such factors must be considered before any programme of food assistance is planned or implemented for the population of Paktia.

Given the prevalence of nomads in the province, veterinary and stock-breeding assistance would be of relevance. Because of their mobility, nomads tend to be overlooked by aid programmes that target rural agricultural populations. Yet nomads represent a vital component of the entire agricultural economy of Afghanistan.

Timber harvesting has been an important supplement to the agricultural production of Paktia's population. Harvesting has gone unchecked during the war with the result that large areas of the province have become deforested. While reafforestation projects constitute medium and long term development goals, the erosion, flooding and siltation of water sources that result from deforestation have direct effects on levels of agriculural production. For this reason, reafforestation projects should be a component of any comprehensive agricultural rehabilitation scheme.

STORAGE
No adequate storage facilities reported.

ROADS
The metalled road from Khost to Gardez passes through Nader Shah Kot. There is a shingled road from Nader Shah Kot, through Sperah to Ziruk in Paktika.

MINES
There are mines planted around the military posts which surround Nader Shah Kot. There are fears that many mines have, therefore, been planted in agricultural land.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
- Babrakzai Tani, NIFA, s/o Babrak Khan is an important leader of the Jadran tribe here. His home base is at the southern end of the valley of Dwawista.
- Haji Abdul Rahman, NIFA, is influential among the Jadranis.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
None reported.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES
None reported.

QALANDAR

Qalandar is an alaqadari in central Paktia comprising an area of 151 sq km. To the north, west and east is Musa Khel, and in the south, Jadran and Nader Shah Kot. Qalandar encompasses two valleys called Meshta and Qalandar. It was taken by the mujahideen in early 1980. The woleswali building has been partially destroyed.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

In 1979, the population of Qalandar was estimated at over 4000 living in 22 villages. Most of the inhabitants are members of the Mangal tribe. More than 50 percent of the population is estimated to be settled as refugees in the camps of Kurram Agency.

ECONOMY

The people of Qalandar counted as some of the poorest and most undeveloped in Paktia. This district has a higher percentage of labourers than other areas, with many men working for timber merchants in the mountains. Skilled labour costs Afs 1,200 per day and unskilled Afs 800. About 80-90 percent of the agricultural land in the alaqadari is currently cultivated. The main crops are wheat, maize, barley, potatoes and beans. The farmers use animal manure and irrigate their fields by damming springs in the mountains. There are two karez in the entire alaqadari, neither are functioning.

BAZAARS

There are no bazaars. Inhabitants buy their goods from Chamkani and Pakistan.

STORAGE

There were no godowns in this area before the war. In 1979 the government planned to build a godown to store fertilizer but the plan was rejected by the tribal elders.

ROADS

The road between Qalandar and Musa Khel is so bad (flood damage and lack of maintenance) that only tractors can use it. The mujahideen proposed to build a road in another part of the district but this was rejected by the local people.

MINES

It seems that there is no danger from mines in this district.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
Qalandar does not have an independent shura. There are three people who currently attend the Musa Khel shura, principally for solving tribal problems.

Some of the more well known commanders are:
- Saheb Din, NIFA, s/o Nia Mar Gul, Mugai tribe, Darweshai village.
- Dar Khel, HIG, s/o Mir Mhd. Khan, Mugai tribe, Shinkai village.
- Salem, HIK, s/o Bablai, Mugai tribe, Ster Kot, village
- Qader, JIA, s/o Ahmad Shah, Mina Khel tribe, Ster Kot village.
- Taleb, HIM, s/o Gul Bakht, Hayu Khel tribe, Kot Kai village.

All of these commanders have markaz in the Ghlank area.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
There was no clinic or hospital in Qalandar before the war. Inhabitants used local medicine (unani), and more serious cases were brought to Khost before the war, and now to Pakistan.

The nearest medical facility is the clinic supported by the Islamic Relief Committee at Kusin Khule in Musa Khel woleswali.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES
None reported.

SAYED KARAM

Sayed Karam is a woleswali in northwest Paktia with an area estimated at 938 sq km. It is Paktia's second largest and second most populous district after Zormat. To the west is Logar Province, in the southwest is Gardez, in the south Shawak, in the southeast is Musa Khel, in the east Lajmangal and Hasan Khel and in the north Jaji. The Gardez plain has its terminus at Mirzaka in northeastern Sayed Karam and rises to the mountains of Hasan Khel and Jaji.

Because this district is close to Gardez, many of its inhabitants supported the government during the war. For this reason some areas of Sayed Karam have not been badly affected by the war. The further away from the woleswali markaz, the more serious the damage, the most severe reportedly 30% to 40%. The markaz of Sayed Karam, also partially destroyed, has been captured by the mujahideen three times and remains in the hands of the government.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

In 1979, the population of Sayed Karam was estimated at more than 52,000 people living in some 115 villages. This area is populated by the Ahmadkhel tribe which, sometime during the war, allied itself with the government militia due to a local dispute with the Mangals concerning timber and land rights. When the mujahideen took Hasan Khel woleswali, 1,000 Ahmadkhel families from eastern Sayed Karam switched support to the mujahideen. Other families, along with two tribal leaders, Khanaka and Qandari, moved to Gardez. The DCAR survey of refugee camps indicates that over 90 percent of the inhabitants of Sayed Karam are living as refugees in Pakistan. However, this data is contradicted by field reports, which indicate that few inhabitants have gone to Pakistan. Rather, those displaced when the mujahideen gained control in the woleswali have mainly moved to Gardez.

ECONOMY

The topography of the woleswali is flat and allows for large agricultural fields. Wheat, rice, corn and some poppy are cultivated. Most of the agricultural land is lalmi yielding a single crop each year, although wherever irrigation is possible, especially near to the woleswali markaz, the land can be double-cropped.

BAZAARS

Sayed Karam has a few shops but the inhabitants travel to Gardez town to purchase provisions.

STORAGE

No adequate storage facilities have been reported.

ROADS

Sayed Karam is connected by shingled road to Gardez in the west and Hasan Khel in the east. That to the east is blocked by landslides near Hasan Khel. There is also a road to Jadran but this is blocked at a pass at Perai just before Jadran district.

MINES

There are several military posts near to Sayed Karam markaz and each is surrounded by two to three security perimeters of anti-personnel mines. There are reports of many mines scattered in two villages (Hebi and Andwam) in the Mirzaka area.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

There are two important leaders of the Ahmadkhel tribe, Khanakay and Qandari. Both are supporters of the Khalq faction of the ruling PDPA party, and both presently reside in Gardez. The mujahideen commander for this area is reported to be Bahram Jan and the mujahideen in Hasan Khel have influence in the woleswali as well.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

- There are three vaccinators who were trained by Avicen working in Sayed Karam.
- There is a mujahideen first aid post at Machalgho.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

IRC is supporting agricultural rehabilitation in Sayed Karam with funding from UNHCR.

SPERAH

Sperah is a woleswali in southern Paktia comprising and area of 513 sq km. To the west is Zeluk (Paktika), in the southwest Urgun (Paktika), in the south Gayan (Paktika), in the east Tani and the North Waziristan tribal agency of Pakistan, and in the north Nader Shah Kot and Shamal. The principal area of Sperah is taken up with a long valley which reaches in the north to Nader Shah Kot and in the south to the district of Neka in the province of Paktika. The district is heavily forested.

Government attacks on the area south of Nader Shah Kot and the Khost to the Gardez effected much of the northern part of this woleswali. Sperah valley suffered heavy bombardment in early 1988. Most of the villages between Sperah and Doamande have been totally destroyed.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

In 1979, the population of Sperah was estimated at over 10,000 people living in 43 villages. The district is almost exclusively the domain of the Jadran tribe. The majority of the population is settled as refugees in Pakistan but those who remained have relocated to the southern end of the valley.

ECONOMY

The people here usually grow a single crop of wheat, corn and potatoes as there is little land for cultivation and problems with irrigation. Most of the villages have small dams across the rivers and streams with which they make diversion canals. Ploughing is done by oxen rather than by tractor. Timber harvesting and export is an important supplement to the agricultural livelihood as is animal husbandry.

BAZAARS

None reported.

STORAGE

No adequate storage facilities reported.

ROADS

There is a shingled road from Nader Shah Kot, through Sperah to Ziruk in Paktika that passes through Sperah. It is difficult to negotiate in the rainy season but it is reportedly free of mines.

MINES

No sites reported.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
Like Jadran, Sperah is an area principally controlled by Commander Jalaludin Haqani of HIK.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
None reported.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES
None reported.

TANI (TAYOU, DARAGI)

Tani is a woleswali in southern Paktia. It comprises an area of 439 sq km. To the west is Sperah and Nader Shah Kot, in the north Mandozai, in the east Gurbuz and in the south the North Waziristan tribal agency of Pakistan. There are high mountains to the west, south and east of this district and to the centre and northeast is a wide, flat plain, with the village of Tani in the centre. The mountains are covered with forests, although the lack of any central authority in the area has led to much devastation and denuding of the mountains.

The government controls the plains and the mujahideen the mountains, especially the area around Sur Kot in the far south west of the woleswali close to Pakistan. The buffer zone between the Sur Kot area and the mountains between Tani and Miramshah (Pakistan) is the area around Sre Killay and Sabokhel villages. Both these villages have been destroyed. It is said that much of the destruction at Sabokhel was caused by the construction of government posts there. Destruction in the rest of the woleswali varies. Some of the villages in the Sur Kot area show signs of destruction but the inhabitants have remained and cultivation continues.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

In 1979, the population of Tani was estimated at over 23,000 people living in 49 villages. The district is the domain of the Pushtun Tani tribe. Much of the population is settled in Pakistan as refugees but the inhabitants of areas held by the mujahideen have not migrated.

ECONOMY

The flat land around Tani and the lower mountain slopes supports irrigated cultivation (40% of the land) whereas the land on upper fringes of the plain is lalmi. Agriculture on the mountainous land is limited to small terraces fed by karez or mountain springs. There are much greater areas of cultivation in the valley where mechanized cultivation is more feasible. The principle crops are wheat, corn and barley. Some tobacco is also grown. Currently cultivation in some areas has been affected by the lack of water due to the deterioration of the karez. Further into the valley of Khost water becomes scarcer. Wherever possible, farmers make terraces and irrigate this lower land.

BAZAARS

There are a few shops in Sur Kot village, where the inventories come from Miramshah. Banda Khel has three shops.

STORAGE

No adequate storage facilities reported.

ROADS

All the roads in this woleswali are under government control. There is a shingled road from Khost through Gurboz to Tani, which is often attacked by the mujahideen.

MINES

- Around Sre Killay village, the land is carpeted with anti-personnel and pressure mines.
- At Sabokhel, there were government and militia posts. The surrounding areas have been carpeted with anti-personnel and pressure mines, which make access to the village difficult.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

Tribal problems in non-government held areas are resolved by a Tani tribal shura. Then there is a military shura, with representatives from the Seven Party Alliance, for the areas controlled by the mujahideen. The members of the military shura are said to be:

- Gul Abas Khar Tani, NIFA, head of the military shura, Tani tribe
- Mowlawi Hanif Shah, HIK
- Mir Shadi Khan, HIIA
- Bakhta Khan, HIG
- Zabith, JIA
- Mowlawi Pir Mohammad, SYF
- Ghafoor Jan, ANLF

MEDICAL RESOURCES

- NCA support an Avicen-trained vaccinator in Tani.
- In Sur Kot village there is a doctor employed by HIK for the treatment of mujahideen. He deals with the local people in his spare time. There is also a private pharmacy, which purchases medicine from Miramshah.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- ARC provides some agricultural assistance to the people of Tani.
- GAC have distributed some sheep. After one year the recipient has to return a portion of the value.
- NCA support agricultural and irrigation programmes in Tani.
- Hassan Gul, an Afghan working independently, supports an irrigation project here.

TRAYZAI (TERIZAI, ALI SHER)

Trayzai is an alaqadari in far eastern Paktia covering an area of 484 sq km. To the west is Khost and Saroti, in the north Bak, and in the east and southeast, the North Waziristan tribal agency of Pakistan. This alaqadari was under the control of the government until the beginning of 1989. The alaqadari buildings, school and hospital have all been damaged. There has been a great deal of local destruction in the area because it is the centre for mujahideen groups from the other alaqadaris of Bak and Yakubi.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

In 1989, Trayzai had a population of nearly 20,000 people living in 42 villages. The inhabitants of this alaqadari are made up from members of the Trayzai, Ali Sher, Niazi and Mangal tribes - the Trayzai and Ali Sher predominating. The Niazi and Mangals are comparatively recent arrivals in this area. Nearly half of the population is estimated to be settled in Pakistan as refugees. The only inhabitants who remained in this area while it was under government control were a few of the Ali Sher tribe employed by the militia. There have been no reports of refugee return to the area.

ECONOMY

Agriculture in this area has been greatly affected by the war. When Trayzai was under the control of the government, almost half of the land was cultivated. The main crops are wheat, rice, maize, and barley. Farmers used chemical and animal fertilizers. About one fifth of the land was lalmi. There are reportedly mines in much of the agricultural land.

The farms are irrigated by creeks and dams. There is an average of one karez every four villages though each village typically has one dam. Water rights are divided between households. Over a quarter of the irrigation systems have been destroyed.

Besides farming, the local economy includes forestry and trading pine nuts.

BAZAARS

Ali Sher bazaar, the main bazaar, has been destroyed.

STORAGE

Some rooms in a local government building at Trayzai were used as a godown before the war. The capacity and quality of the building is very good but some repairs will be needed. It is built of stone, cement and concrete slabs.

Tribal divisions in Paktia are strong and they have prevented any truly regional administrative body from emerging during the war, aside from the provincial military shura. A few of the NGOs working in the province, such as IRC and World Vision have had extensive experience in dealing with local shuras. Their experiences should be considered in any future planning of assistance activities in Paktia.

ROADS

- The main shingled road, Bak to Trayzai to Khost, has been mined by the mujahideen and is not used.
- The primary road from Trayzai south to the Pakistan border is mined from Trayzai in two places up to Speena Pla. The mujahideen have constructed a long detour road to bypass this area. Where this detour rejoins the first road, there is then an area which has been damaged by flooding (Sinza Ghundai to Danda).

MINES

- Mines are reported to be widespread throughout agricultural land.
- The mujahideen planted mines between Trayzai and Khost to prevent the government militia from advancing. There are more mines on the road to Bak, 5km north of the markaz.
- 300m2 on the hill called Khushboy Ghundai 1km north of the markaz is mined. This was a security post.
- A government post was situated on a hill, Shuwanu Ghundai, 2km north east of the markaz. Mines have been planted around the post for a distance of 150-200m.
- 3km east of the markaz is an area called Sin Zai where a mujahideen path has been mined.
- The area around Margha Zala post, 1km to the west of the alaqadari is mined.
- Mines have been planted around Bakhani Ghar post 3.5km of the south of the markaz.
- Mines have been planted in Jar Ghundi area, some 8km east of the markaz where there was a government post.
- Mines have been planted at Spar Loozi Sar, some 7km north east of the markaz to protect it from the mujahideen.
- Some 2km north of the markaz up to Jum Ghundai a stream has been mined for about 4km.
- The first part of the road from Trayzai to the Pakistan border has been mined and the mujahideen have constructed a detour.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

A mujahideen military shura has existed in the area since 1988. It comprises of commanders from Jaji Maidan woleswali, and the alaqadaris of Trayzai, Bak and Yaqubi. This shura appoints mujahideen to take care of the security of the area. Shura participants have included:

- Dr. Belal, SYF, Kundi tribe, from Mangas village.
- Haji Sherin, ANLF, s/o Gul Mhd., Trayzai tribe, Matani village.
- A. Rahman, NIFA, s/o Haji Habibulah, Trayzai tribe, Manz Trayzai village.
- Haji Akbar Din, HIK, s/o Khyal Din, Yakubi, Muli village.
- Maw Sharif, HIG, s/o Mir Gul, Baker Khel, Omar Khan village.
- Arman, HIG, Jaji tribe, Mughul Khel village.
- Maw Gulab Shah, HIM, Kundi tribe, Mangas village.

The Trayzai commanders on this shura are Haji Sherin, and A. Rehman.

Other commanders in this woleswali are:
- Mow Din, JIA, s/o Sher Din, Matani village.
- Zaher Shah, HIK, s/o Padshah Gul, Shubi Kalai village.
- Sher Mhd. HIG, s/o Niaz M, Kabli Kalai village.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
- There was an hospital at Trayzai markaz before the war, but the building has been partially destroyed.
- NIFA has operated a clinic here with one doctor and three nurses. This is in Spena Pla and used by both the mujahideen and the civilians. Patients with serious ailments are currently taken to Pakistan by ambulance.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES
None reported.

ZORMAT (ZURMAT)

Zormat is a woleswali in far western Paktia comprising an area of 917 sq km. It is Paktia's largest and most populous district. To the south is Mata Khan (Paktika) and Orma, in the east Shawak, in the northeast Gardez, in the north Charkh (Logar), and in the west Zena Khan and Deh Yak (Ghazni). Zormat is essentially a plain surrounded by mountains. It is separated from Logar by the southwestern branch of the Safed Koh mountain range (crossed by the Altimur pass). Its boundary with Shawak, in the east, is the Jadran hills. Zormat markaz is a strategic crossroads. From here it is possible to reach Kabul via the Altimur pass; Kurram Agency in Pakistan via the Chamkani Valley; Ghazni via Kalalgu; and Mokur (Paktika) via Sharan.

The principal town in the vicinity of Zormat is Gardez. About two-thirds of the land in the woleswali has been either destroyed or abandoned as well as a large part of Zormat markaz. Because of its open and flat terrain, government aircraft have been able to spot and attack any mujahideen movement in the woleswali. This has resulted in considerable destruction in a number of areas. The mujahideen have captured the Zormat markaz three times. Each time there has been excessive destruction of the town as the government fought to take it back. At this writing, the markaz remains in the hands of the government.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

In 1979, the population of Zormat was estimated at more than 65,000 people living in 129 villages. The Ghilzai Pushtuns predominate, especially the Andar (Sahak, Uriah Khel, Shulmulzai, and Kotakhel sub-sections) and Sulaiman Khel tribes (Mamozai and Khotakhel sub-sections) There are also some Tajiks and Pushtun Kharotis. For most of the war, apart from the mujahideen, very few people remained in the woleswali and nearly the entire population is estimated to be living as refugees in Pakistan. People from the villages of Rabat, Tsang, Ramak, Shitam and Mustafi have remained in the district but have relocated to escape the threat of bombardment of their lands. Before the war, the Ahmadzai Kuchis pastured their flocks during the summer in Zormat and Gardez. There are reports of members of the Sahak sub-tribe returning to the area to begin cultivation.

ECONOMY

Zormat was an important area of rain-fed (lalmi) agricultural especially in the area close to Gardez. Much wheat was grown, along with barley and clover (fodder). It is a wide flat plain, and where there is irrigation, the land can be double cropped. Because of the flat topography, tractors are favoured over oxen for ploughing. The land is principally irrigated through karez, although there are also some springs. The karez are in poor condition due to lack of maintenance.

BAZAARS
The main bazaar at Zormat (Tamir) is not functioning.

STORAGE
No adequate storage facility reported.

ROADS
Both main roads in Zormat have deteriorated considerably during the war because of lack of maintenance, but they are reportedly not mined. The main shingled road linking Gardez to Sharan and Moqur passes through Zormat. The junction of the shingled road to Ghazni from Gardez is near Zormat markaz.

MINES
There have been reports of mines planted around government posts and near to the Gardez-Khost road but there are no specific details available.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
Mowlawi Nasrullah Mansoor is the leader of the Andar tribe in Zormat. He originally supported Mowlawi Mohammad Nabi (HIIA), but later formed his own party, Harakat-i-Mansoor. Jalaludin Haqani maintains four to five mujahideen markaz in the Zormat area. The leader of the Sulaiman Khel, Haji Sulaiman Khel, died in Pakistan last year and no successor has yet emerged.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
GAF has operated a clinic in Zormat about 15km from Gardez since 1986.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES
GAF has a project for the distribution of seeds, fertilizer and agro-chemicals in this region that is funded by UNHCR. They also plan to rehabilitate the land and repair irrigation systems.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A

GLOSSARY OF TERMS & ACRONYMS

<u>TERMS</u>

abi	irrigated agricultural land
alaqadari	administrative unit (sub-district)
amir-e-omomi	area-wide commander-in-chief for a specific tanzim
arhad	a deep open surface well
band	mountain pass, dam
dasht	dry plain with limited vegetation
deh	village
jareeb	land measurement equal to 0.2 hectares/0.5 acres
joi	open irrigation channel
karez	network of shallow wells connected by a sub-surface channel
khwar	dry river bed
killay	village
koh	mountain
kot	mountain pass
lalmi	rain-fed agricultural land
markaz	centre, town
rud	river, river basin
seer	weight measurement equal to 7 kgs/15.6 lbs
tanzim	Afghan resistance political party
woleswali	administrative unit (district)
walayat	administrative unit (province)

Afghan Resistance Parties

ANLF	Afghan National Liberation Front/Mojadiddi
HIIA	Harakat-i-Inqilab-i Islami Afghanistan/Nabi Mohammadi
HIG	Hezb-i-Islami/Gulbadin
HIK	Hezb-i-Islami/Khalis
HIM	Harakat-i-Islami/Mohseni
JIA	Jamiat-i-Islami/Rabbani
NIFA	Mahaz-i-Milli/Pir Gilani
SYF	Etihad-i-Islami/Sayyaf

NGOs

AEC	Afghanistan Education Committee (Swedish Committee)
AFRANE	Amitie Franco-Afghan
AHSAO	Afghan Health and Social Assistance Organization
AMA	Afghan Medical Aid
AVICEN	Afghanistan Vaccination and Immunization Centre
ARC	Austrian Relief Committee
ASA	Agricultural Survey of Afghanistan
BIA	Bureau Internationale d'Afghanistan
DACAAR	Danish Committee for Assistance to Afghan Refugees
DCA	Dutch Committee for Afghanistan
ESAR	Engineering Services for Afghan Reconstruction (SNI)
GAC	German Afghanistan Committee
GAF	German-Afghanistan Foundation
HCI	Human Concern International

IAHC	Islamic Aid Health Centre
IMC	International Medical Corps
INDOORS	International Donors Organization for Relief and Services
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISRA	Islamic Relief Agency
MADERA	Missions d'Aide au Developpement des Economies Rurales en Afghanistan
MCI	Mercy Corps International
MSF	Medecins sans Frontiers
MSH	Management Sciences for Health
MTA	Medical Training for Afghans
NCA	Norwegian Committee for Afghanistan
SCA	Swedish Committee for Afghanistan
SCF/US	Save the Children Federation
SNI	Shelter Now International
UNO	University of Nebraska, Omaha
VITA	Volunteers in Technical Assistance

Other

DCAR	Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project (UNHCR)
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IGA	Interim Goverenment of Afghanistan
Millat	Afghan/Pushtun Nationalist movement
RAFA	Reconstruction Agency for Afghanistan

ANNEX B

POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR PAKTIA
(Source: GOA Census '78 - '79)

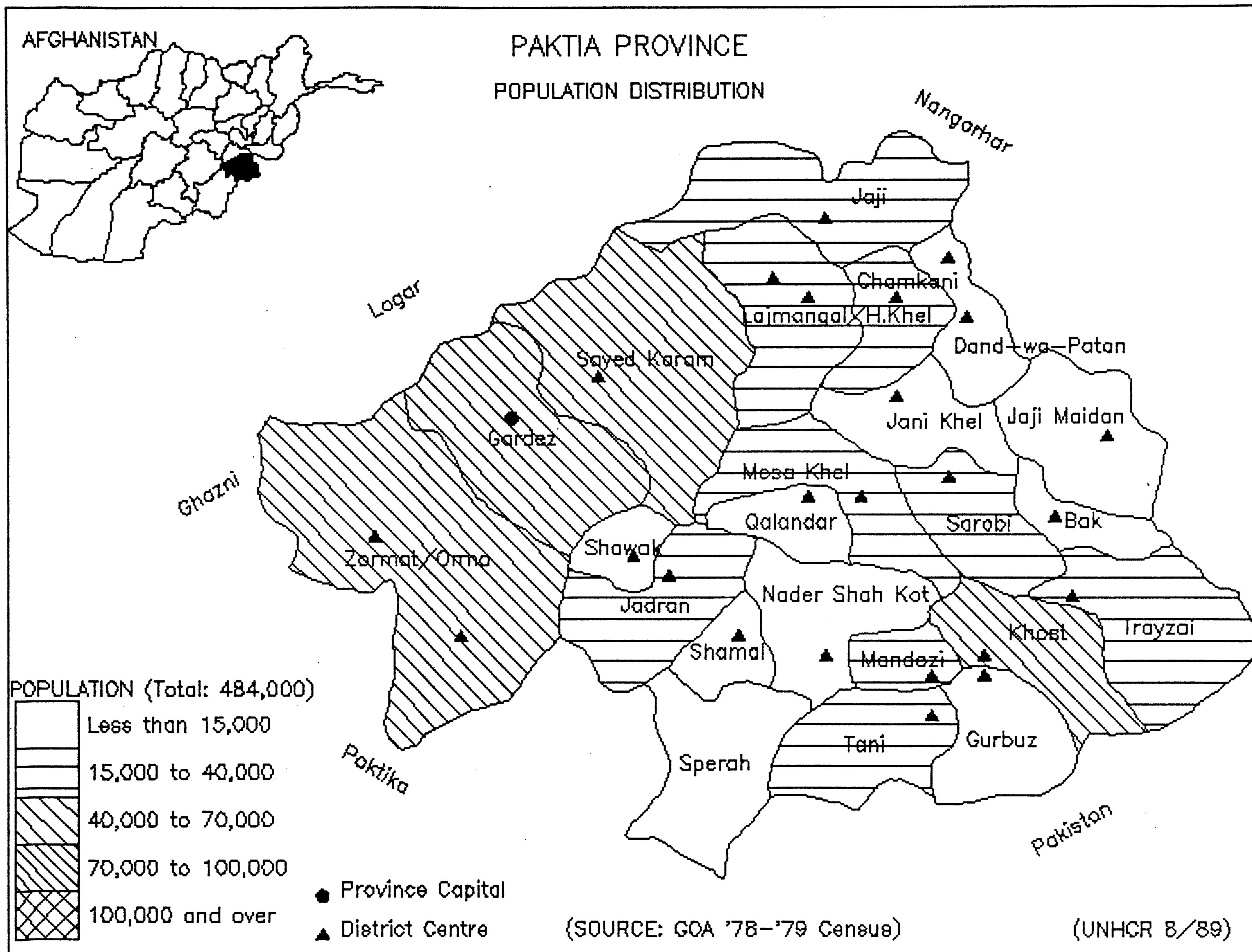
PROVINCE	WOLISWALI	TOTAL	% URBAN	% RURAL	AREA IN SQ. KM.	DENSITY
PAKTIA						
	BAK	6819	0.0%	100.0%	154	44
	CHAMKANI	17332	0.0%	100.0%	263	66
	DAND WA PATAN	10081	0.0%	100.0%	162	62
	GARDEZ	44292	21.6%	78.4%	650	68
	GURBOZ	9376	0.0%	100.0%	382	25
	JADRAN	15026	0.0%	100.0%	481	31
	JAJI	30812	0.0%	100.0%	803	38
	JAJI MAIDAN	12150	0.0%	100.0%	386	31
	JANI KHIL	12517	0.0%	100.0%	290	43
	KHOST	49106	3.8%	96.2%	418	117
	LAJMANGAL/H.K	16369	0.0%	100.0%	262	62
	MANDOZAI	23109	0.0%	100.0%	110	210
	MOUSA KHIL	18932	0.0%	100.0%	405	47
	NADER SHAHKOT	11554	0.0%	100.0%	398	29
	QALANDAR	4150	0.0%	100.0%	154	27
	SAROBI	20917	0.0%	100.0%	290	43
	SAYED KARAM	52435	0.0%	100.0%	929	56
	SHAMAL	5853	0.0%	100.0%	154	38
	SHAWAK	5016	0.0%	100.0%	128	39
	SPERAH	10592	0.0%	100.0%	512	21
	TANI	23109	0.0%	100.0%	434	53
	TRIZAI	19257	0.0%	100.0%	367	52
	ZORMAT/ORMA	65219	0.0%	100.0%	1428	46
TOTAL: PAKTIA		484023	2.4%	97.6%	9560	

(HCR/PKD)
08/07/89

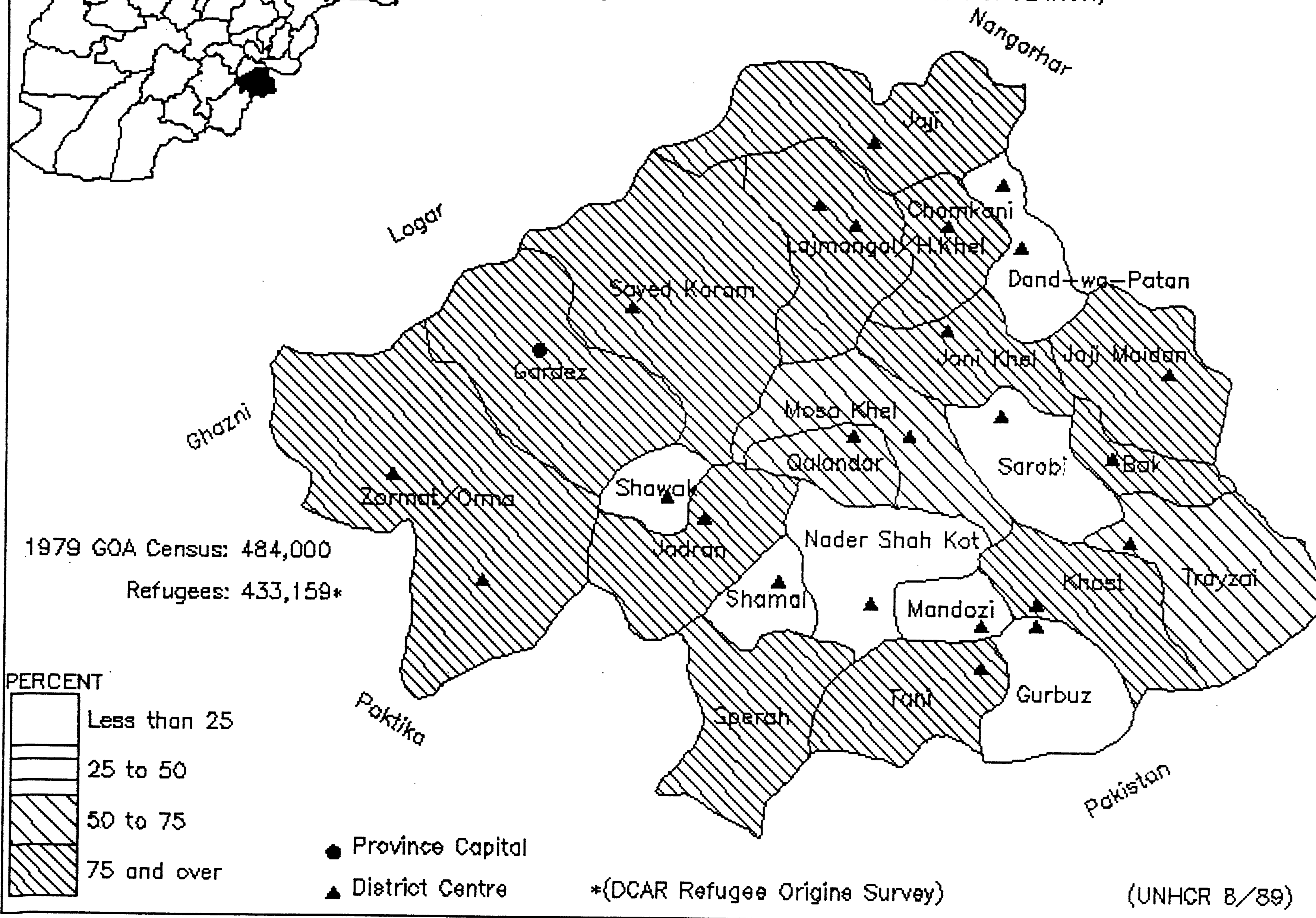
ANNEX C

LOCATION OF PAKTIA REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN

DISTRICT	CAMP NAME	NUMBER/FAMILIES
ABBOTTABAD		
	PADHANA 1	78
	PADHANA 2	453
	PADHANA 3	791
	PANIAN 1	262
	PANIAN 10	70
	PANIAN 11	486
	PANIAN 16	4
	PANIAN 2	48
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	2192
BANNU		
	BAKA KHEL	994
	BIZZAN KHEL	827
	GAMBILA	1280
	GANDI	692
	KURRAM GHARI	723
	NOWRANG	590
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	5106
D.I.KHAN		
	DARABAN	10
	GIRSAL	268
	KURAI	867
	PUSHA PUL	519
	RAKHZANDANI	392
	RATA KULACHI	60
	TANK.1	461
	TANK.2	117
	TANK.3	103
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	2797
GULISTAN		
	PIR ABAD	5
	PIRALIZAI 2	40
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	45
KOHAT		
	CHICHANA	110
	DARASAMAND 2	1132
	DOABA	3710
	GAMKOL 1	160
	GAMKOL 2	300
	GAMKOL 3	1160
	GHULAM BANDA	399
	JARMA	1248
	KAHI 1	145
	KAHI 2	1332
	KATA KANRI	320
	KOTKAI	1091
	LAKHTI BANDA	720
	THAL 1	833



AFGHANISTAN
PAKTIA PROVINCE
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
Nangarhar
Logar
Ghazni
Paktika
Pakistan
Jaji
Chamkani
Lajmangal
H.Khel
Dand-wa-Patan
Sayed Karam
Gardez
Jani Khel
Jaji Maidan
Mosa Khel
Qalandar
Sarobi
Bak
Shawak
Zormat/Orma
Nader Shah Kot
Jadran
Khost
Trayzai
Shamal
Mandozi
Tani
Gurbuz
Sperah
POPULATION (Total: 484,000)
Less than 15,000
15,000 to 40,000
40,000 to 70,000
70,000 to 100,000
100,000 and over
Province Capital
District Centre
(SOURCE: GOA '78-'79 Census)
(UNHCR 8/89)



ORIGIN OF REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN FROM PAKTIA
(BY PERCENT OF 1979 DISTRICT POPULATION)
AFGHANISTAN
Nangarhar
Logar
Ghazni
Paktika
Pakistan
Jaji
Chamkani
Lajmangal
H.Khel
Dand-wa-Patan
Sayed Karam
Gardez
Jani Khel
Jaji Maidan
Mosa Khel
Qalandar
Sarobi
Bak
Zormat/Orma
Shawak
Jadran
Nader Shah Kot
Shamal
Mandozi
Khost
Trayzai
Sperah
Tani
Gurbuz
1979 GOA Census: 484,000
Refugees: 433,159*
PERCENT
Less than 25
25 to 50
50 to 75
75 and over
Province Capital
District Centre
*(DCAR Refugee Origine Survey)
(UNHCR 8/89)

NOTE ON POPULATION STATISTICS USED IN THIS REPORT

The questionable reliability and quality of population data for Afghanistan continues to frustrate assistance planning. A fundamental concern of UNHCR's data gathering efforts has been to pinpoint the origins of the refugee population in order to better calculate regional and sub-regional assistance requirements. Factors such as population density in the provinces and districts of origin, and the likely routes of return to those locations, will dictate the parameters for a distribution network, the location of distribution and health facilities, the positioning of staff and the intensity of monitoring requirements.

Much of the baseline population data used by UNHCR's data gathering project is taken from the First Afghan Population Census undertaken in the summer of 1979. Popular unrest following on the reforms initiated by the Taraki regime prevented the completion of the census. As a result, less than 60 percent of the country's population was estimated to have been enumerated. The Central Statistics Office subsequently derived estimates from the settled population (i.e., exclusive of the nomadic population) in areas that remained uncovered during enumeration. Although the results of the Census cannot be relied upon for their accuracy, they are the most up-to-date and reliable data available. The Census also provides the only comprehensive population data disaggregated to the district and sub-district levels.

Since the time of the Census, the government has redrawn the boundaries of a number of districts and sub-districts to create new administrative units within the provinces. Population estimates for these new districts and sub-districts are taken from L. Adamec's Gazetteer of Afghanistan and, wherever possible, corroborated by DCAR field staff.

Population data on Afghan refugees settled in Pakistan is largely based on on the refugee camp surveys conducted by DCAR staff from September 1988 to June 1989. This information has been supplemented and corroborated with the assistance of the UNHCR field staff in Pakistan, to which the DCAR project extends grateful acknowledgement. The results of these activities have been presented in a UNHCR report entitled "Report on Refugee Origins: Part 1: Afghan Refugees in Pakistan."

The following maps, taken from this origins report, indicate: 1) the estimated pre-war population density in each district and sub-district of the province for which there is available census data; and 2) the estimated "repatriation density" of each district and sub-district derived from the DCAR camp surveys. The actual population figures used to make these maps are attached as Annex B. The refugee figures may indeed exceed known pre-war population figures for a given district inasmuch as they are derived from interviews with refugee leaders, who are often inclined to exaggerate the strength of their constituencies. The figures, and their graphic representation, are intended as benchmarks for planning purposes only.

(HCR/PKD)
08/07/89

LOCATION OF PAKTIA REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN

DISTRICT	CAMP NAME	NUMBER/FAMILIES
	THAL 2	1466
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	14126
KURRAM		
	AHMADI SHAMA	632
	ARAWALI	15
	ASHGARO	2665
	BASSU	1381
	DURANI	971
	GARZANDANI	2325
	GAWAKAI	2063
	GHUZGARI	80
	KHAPYANGA 1	985
	KHAPYANGA 2	722
	KHAPYANGA 3	1612
	KHAPYANGA 4	588
	MUZAFARKOT	690
	NEW BAGZAI	491
	NEW BAGZAI 1	166
	NEW BAGZAI 2	1090
	NEW BAGZAI 3	533
	OLD BAGZAI	1859
	PARACHINAR 1	176
	PARACHINAR 2	1662
	SABARI	38
	SATIN 1	35
	SATIN 2	545
	SHABAK	474
	SHASHU	979
	SRA/CHANDA	250
	TINDO 2	544
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	23571
LORALAI		
	GHAZGAI TAK	158
	KATWAI 1	141
	SPAIDAR 2	48
	ZAR KAREZ 2	65
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	412
MALAKAND		
	PALAI 1	110
	ZANGAL PATAI	26
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	136
MANSHERA		
	HARIMERA	475
	KHAKI	2802
	NEELOR	85
	OCHRW	182
	RATTADEPUR	435

(HCR/PKD)
08/07/89

LOCATION OF PAKTIA REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN

DISTRICT	CAMP NAME	NUMBER/FAMILIES
MARDAN	DISTRICT TOTAL:	3979
	BAGHICHA 1	259
	BAGHICHA 2	10
	BARAKI 10	8
	BARAKI 3	635
	GANDAF	30
	JALALA 1	72
	JALALA 2	210
MIANWALI	DISTRICT TOTAL:	1224
	RTV 01	388
	RTV 02	77
	RTV 03	190
	RTV 04	133
	RTV 05	48
	RTV 06	72
	RTV 07	53
	RTV 08	78
	RTV 09	87
	RTV 10	38
	RTV 11	48
	RTV 13	6
	RTV 14	1
	RTV 15	32
	RTV 16	9
N.WAZIRISTAN	DISTRICT TOTAL:	1260
	BADOZIARAT	495
	BANGIDAR	729
	BHATTI	1310
	CHASHMA	952
	DARGA MANDI	550
	DARPA KHEL	369
	GODIWALA	369
	HAMZONI	178
	MATCHFACTORY	635
	MIRALI	868
	MIRANSHAH VL	635
	MOHAMMADKHEL	328
	QUTUB KHEL	304
	SHER KHEL	800
	STANYE	751
	TABBAI	1021
ORAKZAI	DISTRICT TOTAL:	10294
	GHALJO 1	608
	GHALJO 2	766

ANNEX C

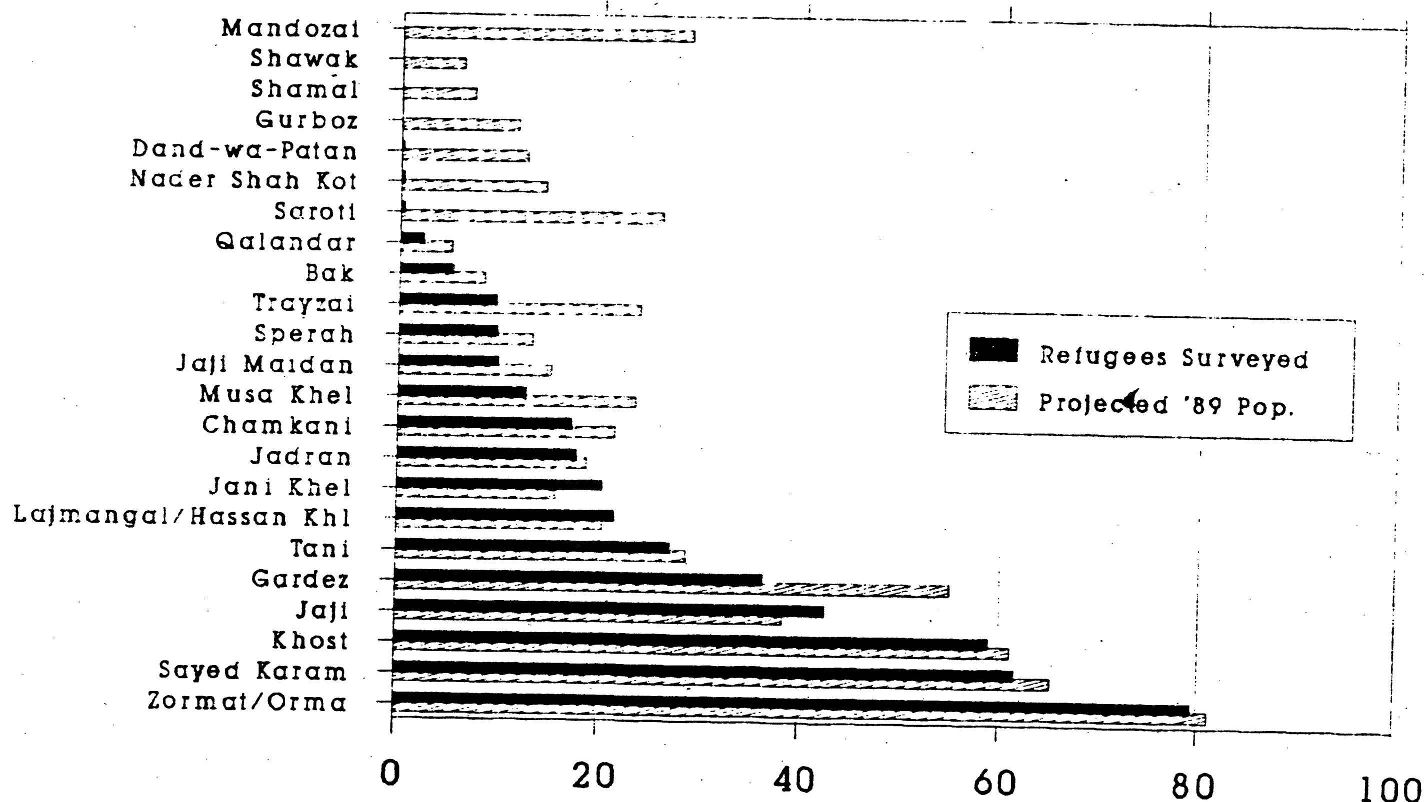
(HCR/PKD)
08/07/89

LOCATION OF PAKTIA REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN

DISTRICT	CAMP NAME	NUMBER/FAMILIES
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	1374
PESH 1		
	BADABER 2	81
	BADABER 4	74
	BADABER 5	400
	KABABIAN 2	110
	MICHINI	3
	MUNDA 6	2057
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	2725
PESH 2		
	AZAKHEL 2	23
	AZAKHEL 3	225
	DAG BEHSUD 1	22
	DAG BEHSUD 2	112
	JALOZAI 2	230
	JALOZAI 4	62
	JALOZAI 5	632
	JALOZAI 6	3
	MERAKACHORI1	228
	UTMANZAI	41
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	1578
S.WAZIRSTAN		
	AZAM WARSAK	227
	BAGHAR	130
	SARA KANDA	550
	ZARINOOR	55
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	962
SWAT		
	KOGA 1	212
	KOGA 2	170
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	382
ZHOB		
	MALGAGAI 2	30
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	30
	GRAND TOTAL:	72193

PAKTIA ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS
REFUGEES SURVEYED AND PROJECTED '89 POP.

(Thousands)



DCAR Refugees Origins Survey(UNHCR 8/89)
(Projected population based upon growth rate of 2.2% using '79 GOA Census data)

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BAK

Bak is an alaqadari in eastern Paktia comprising an area of 175 sq km. To the west is Jani Khel, in the south Trayzai, in the north Jaji Maidan and in the west, the Kurram tribal agency of Pakistan. As many of the districts in eastern Paktia, Bak has experienced considerable destruction and outmigration during the war. DCAR sources indicate that the destruction of villages in Bak is widespread and severe. There are pockets of government control in Bak, especially around the road linking the Bak markaz with Khost.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

In 1979, Bak was estimated to have a population of 6800 people living in 25 villages. DCAR estimates that more than 5000 have settled in Pakistan as refugees. The Pushtun Babarkhel tribe predominates in the area, along with Mangal and Niazi. Refugees from these tribes are settled for the most part in the Bagzai camps in Kurram Agency.

ECONOMY

Agriculture is the main occupation of Bak followed by animal husbandry and rope-making. One-third of the agricultural land is irrigated by karez and streams, and the remainder is rain-fed lalmi farmland. Irrigated land yields two crops per year. The principal crops are wheat, maize, barley and rice. Two irrigation headworks at Chinargai and Bedak have been destroyed during the war. Except in government controlled areas, much of the agricultural land lies fallow for lack of manpower to till the soil.

BAZAARS

The bazaar at Bak markaz was destroyed during the war and has not been rebuilt.

STORAGE

No adequate storage facilities reported.

ROADS

- There is an unpaved road linking Bak and Jaji Maidan that has been heavily mined and is not used.
- The Bak-Trayzai road is also not used because of fear that it is mined.
- The Bak-Khost road is under the control of the government. This is open to traffic.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

In eastern Paktia, there is a shura incorporating members of Bak, Saroti,

Trayzai, Jaji Maidan and Khost that is lead by Mia Jan (HIM) of the Niazi tribe, Diri village. There are approximately 120 members of this shura of which the most notable are:
- Dr. Belal Kandi (SYF) of Kandi village
- Mowlawi Mir Dad Sabari (HIK) from Nuri Auba village
- Haji Ghulam Khan Niazi (SYF)
- Haji Mhd. Gul Niazi (HIM)
-Hamisha Khan Babarkhel (NIFA) from Tarakai village
-Hamidullah Trayzai (NIFA)
-Haji Yarukai (ANLF), a Kuchi Ahmadzai from Charghostai village.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
There is a government hospital building in Bak markaz but is reprted to be destroyed. No other facilities reported.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES
None reported.

CHAMKANI

Chamkani is a woleswali in north-central Paktia that covers an area of 264 sq km. To the west is Hasan Khel and Lajmangal, in the south Jani Khel, in the east Dand-wa-Patan and Dara-e-Darang, and in the north Jaji. Chamkani divided into two river valleys formed by the Sulaiman Khel River, which flows southward to the woleswali of Jani Khel, and the Laza River, which flows into the Kurrum River in Pakistan. These two rivers converge at Shar-i-Nau, the markaz of Chamkani. Shar-i-Nau is some 27km west of the Pakistan border, and is one of the major transit points for cross-border traffic destined for Khost to the south and Gardez to the west.

Shar-i-Nau, formerly a major garrison, was controlled by the Kabul government until mid-1988. Subsequent to the withdrawal of government troops, the garrison buildings, as well as the government office buildings, the hospital and the school have suffered extensive damage at the hands of the mujahideen who occupied the town. The mujahideen have begun rebuilding the town. The bazaars at Sultan Gai and Nanozai were also destroyed.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

The Pushtun Chamkani and Mangal tribes inhabit the woleswali. In 1979, the population of Chamkani was estimated at 17,000 people living in 90 villages. The majority of these people are thought to have fled to Pakistan, especially the refugee camps of Hangu in Kohat District. Expatriates working in the area estimate that 4000-5000 people have returned to the area within the last six months and are rebuilding their homes and cultivating their fields.

ECONOMY

The land in Chamkani yields two crops a year of wheat, maize, rice, gram, beans, and some vegetables. Most farmers are familiar with, and use improved seeds (Maxipack) imported from Pakistan. Before 1979, there was an agricultural development project operating with assistance from the West German government. Most of the land is irrigated with river water that is diverted by small earthen dams but some villages rely on karez.

The timber trade has been an important source of income for the population of Chamkani. During the last decade, however, timber harvesting has been almost totally uncontrolled and large areas of the district are reported to have been deforested. As a result, flooding and siltation are said to be more common in the Chamkani Valley than in the past.

BAZAARS

The bazaar at Shar-i-Nau has been partially rebuilt and 47 shops are now functioning. A variety of goods are available including essentials like tea, sugar and foodstuffs, plus diesel (by the barrel) and kerosene.

STORAGE

- There is a reinforced concrete godown with a capacity of 100-120 metric tonnes in Chamkani. World Vision is using it for storage and the distribution of fertilizer and tree seedlings.
- The government godown and that of a textile factory established under the West German project have been destroyed.

ROADS

The road connecting Chamkani with Dand-wa-Patan and Hasan Khel on the Pakistan border has been planted with mines. It is unpaved and impassable after heavy rain. There is reportedly an alternative route that detours the mined areas.

MINES

- There are mines planted by the government forces along the hills from Nangyar Khola to Nargasai and Halim Galai.
- In the area of Shareengorha Khola, Lagada, Marjani Andar, Kota Khola and Mator Khola, where there were government posts, there are anti-personnel mines.
- On the road connecting Chamkani with the Pakistan border, there are two places that have been mined: Matwarkh to Kangeena, for a distance of about 1km; and Mathani to Kunjak, for a distance of about 1.2km. The mujahideen have built a new road nearby to detour these two areas.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

There are two shuras in this district, a military shura made up of commanders and another comprised of local tribal leaders. The names of the significant members of these shuras can be obtained from the DCAR office in Peshawar.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

- HIG operates a hospital at Chamkani with the support of the Saudi Red Crescent Society. It is staffed by two doctors, two nurses and one pharmacist.
- SCA supports one clinic, which has one doctor and two nurses.
- Freedom Medicine supports a number of their paramedics in Chamkani

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- World Vision has established a number of related projects in Chamkani including karez repair, the provision of agricultural and horticultural inputs, agriculture extension training, construction training and warehouse construction. World Vision also has a team of eighteen people that are clearing land mines. They have already cleared several kilometres of road including that between Shar-i-Nau and Sulaiman Khel.

- GAF supports a veterinary extension programme in Chamkani.

UNHCR BACKGROUND REPORT

PAKTIA PROVINCE

Prepared by the
Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project
1 September 1989

PREFACE

The following report is one in a series of 14 provincial profiles prepared for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees by the Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project. The object of these reports is to provide detailed information on the conditions affecting the repatriation of Afghan refugees in each province so that UNHCR and its implementing partners may be better able to plan and target programmes of relief and rehabilitation assistance. Each of the provinces featured in this series is estimated to have at least 35 percent of its pre-1978 population living as refugees. Together, these 14 provinces -- Baghlan, Farah, Ghazni, Helmand, Herat, Kandahar, Kunar, Laghman, Logar, Nangarhar, Nimroz, Paktia, Paktika and Zabul -- account for ninety percent of the Afghan refugee population settled in Iran and Pakistan.

The Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project (DCAR) was funded by UNHCR to develop a database of information on Afghanistan that would serve as a resource for repatriation planning. Project staff based in Peshawar and Quetta have conducted interviews and surveys in refugee camps throughout NWFP, Baluchistan and Punjab provinces in Pakistan to compile data on refugee origins, ethnic and tribal affiliation and likely routes of refugee return to Afghanistan. In addition, the project field staff undertake frequent missions into Afghanistan to gather specific information on road conditions, the availability of storage facilities, transportation and fuel, the level of destruction of housing, irrigation systems and farmland, the location of landmines and the political and military situation at the district (woleswali) and sub-district (alaqadari) levels in those provinces of priority concern to UNHCR.

Where possible, written sources, including the Afghanistan gazetteers edited by L. Adamec, NGO field reports and bilateral/multilateral agency reports have been consulted to corroborate field data. Project staff also interview Afghan resistance leaders, journalists and other non-Afghan visitors to the region as sources for information and corroboration of information gathered in the field. All survey data and other related information has been stored in the DCAR database. Only summary information has been included in this report. More specific information can be obtained from the DCAR main office at the UNHCR Sub-Office Peshawar.

Where locations are known, the activities of different NGOs have also been identified. This information has been provided in order to indicate the types of resources existing in a particular area, and to identify sources of potentially far more detailed information than this report can offer. However, NGO activities in Afghanistan are rapidly evolving. A more current profile of activities can be obtained from the offices of the two NGO coordinating committees, ACBAR in Peshawar and SWABAC in Quetta. Both maintain a database on the geographic coverage and sectoral activities of their member agencies.

These provincial reports do not claim to be exhaustive. Rather, they are intended as a reference for the targeting of assistance programmes, and as guides for those agencies that require general background information on target areas, including the major obstacles that may be encountered to the planning and implementation of assistance projects in those areas. Much of the most timely and relevant information is derived from eyewitness accounts, which often defy the most painstaking efforts to render them consistent with existing knowledge. Names of villages, evaluation of road conditions and travel distances, and the identification of influential individuals take on a remarkably subjective character when more than one Afghan source is consulted. These reports, then, cannot substitute for first-hand investigation of local conditions.

Ten years of war and social upheaval have led to the dramatic deterioration of individual security and physical subsistence throughout Afghanistan. The rapidly evolving political conditions that will affect the return of refugee and internally displaced populations, as well as the effectiveness of international assistance efforts, are beyond the capacity of even the most experienced observers to predict. These background reports represent UNHCR's attempt to develop a coherent response to these potentially chaotic conditions.



MAP NO. 3400 UNITED NATIONS
NOVEMBER 1986

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MAPS

Note: The districts Dara-i-Darang, Orma, Saroti, Shamal and Shawak are not considered in this report because of the relatively small size of their population. The reader seeking details on these districts can obtain them from the DCAR project office in Peshawar.